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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1888.

### \$100,000 for Buncombe.

One of the four bills rushed through the House on Tuesday appropriates \$100,000 for a Federal building at Asheville, in the North Carolina mountains.

We find by the Record that this same bill passed the House and Senate last year, carrving \$150,000 instead of \$100,000. President CLEVELAND vetoed it. He did a good thing when he vetoed it. The amount then appro priated and the amount now appropriated are grotesquely excessive.

The spirit in which these grabs are perpe trated was manifested on Tuesday, when Mr. RANDALL recalled the fact that the bill was vetoed last year:

"Mr. RANDALL-If my memory serves me correctly this was a bill which was vetoed at the last session of Congress by the President of the United States.

"A Manual (to Mr. Bandall)—You need not say any-

thing about that.

"Mr. Easpath—A gentleman suggests to me that l

Nevertheless, the fact of the last year's veto had been called to the attention of the House by Mr. RANDALL in spite of the attempt to suppress it. Mr. DIBBLE, the chief of the great pork syndicate, felt it sary to explain that "since the last session of Congress the President has visited Asheville and seen for himself the growth and greatness of that mountain city.'

The growth and greatness of the moun tain city which is the capital of Buncombe county must be phenomenal. We quote from the Record:

Mr. Butmanas-I would like to know the population of the place.
Mr. Jouwseau of North Carolina—Between eight and

At the last census the population of the town was 2,616. How many places in the United States, North, South, East, or West, can boast of an increase of from 350 to 400

It is a public duty to put Mr. JOHNSTON'S surprising statement on record.

# The Proposed Treaty with Great Britain.

per cent. in seven years?

Whether the new extradition treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom, which has been agreed upon by our State Department and the British For eign Office, shall be rejected or confirmed, has been this week a subject of deliberation in the Senate. The discussion has taken place behind closed doors, and the people have no trustworthy means of learning what is said or done in relation to what might prove a matter of vital import to the honor and welfare of this country.

Those who have read the diary of Mr. MACLEAY, a Senator from Pennsylvania in the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, know how and by whom the always questionable and some times pernicious practice of secret deliberation was introduced. It is a vestige of the ish and exclusive spirit which survived the separation from the British monarchy, which proposed to give the Senate's iding officer a title usually reserved for princes, to assimilate its members as closely as possible to peers of Great Britain, and place them at a great altitude of self-importance and sham dignity above the memhers of the House of Representatives.

There are but very few contingencies in which secret deliberation and decision by an assembly trusted with the powers of a free people is justifiable. One of these is the penlency or imminence of war, when the national security might depend on withholding for a time from publication the conditions of a treaty made with a friendly State. We are in no such situation now. The professed purpose of the new treaty with Great Britain the extension of the right of extradition to pertain common law offences and breaches of trust not covered by previous conventions -could in no wise be obstructed by the free examination of its provisions in open session.

If the treaty be an honest one, if it con template only avowable objects, why should any Senator desire to conceal from his constituents his comment or his vote upon it? If this convention, on the other hand, while ostensibly restricted to the domain of ordinary criminal law, really contains a clause siming to grievously abridge the right of asylum and repress the exhibition of American sympathy with the oppressed in other countries, then we could well understand the wish of Senators who intend to favor such a shocking innovation, to work in the dark. A deed of evil they would set their hands to do, and darkness would befit it.

It is charged that the treaty now before the Senate does in fact provide for the arrest and extradition of persons accused of merely political offences. The provision, we ar told, would even compel us to surrender to O'BRIER, ex-Lord Mayor SULLIVAN, or any other Irish patriot, against whom a warrant had been issued under the Coercion act, but who had sought a refuge from his persecutors in the United States. We cannot believe that any agreement of the kind would be sanctioned by a Democratic Secretary of State, and we can only account for the currency of the report by the unlucky circumstance that a strong predilection for aristocratic society and the Tory party is commonly imputed to Minister PHELPS, by whom the treaty in question is said to have been negotiated.

We repeat that we cannot credit the assertion that this extradition treaty aims to cut off Irish patriots from an asylum in the Saited States, and to stop the expression in ntial ways of American sympathy with Ireland's struggle for self-government.

But since such allegations with regard to the purport of this convention have been made, Senators who know their duty to their Irish American fellow citizens, and mean to discharge it, must see the expediency of discussing the treaty in open session, and thus relieving themselves from the suspicion of connivance at schemes which they condemn

#### The German United Democracy.

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the German Democratic organization held on Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall, definite and substantial progress was made toward the consolidation of the two rival factions of Democratic German voters in this city.

For several years past two separate factions have existed, and their repeated failures to unite have been provocative always of much trouble to the Democratic party The urgency and importance of presenting a united front at the Presidential election of November has so far impressed itself upon the leaders of these organizations that an agreement has finally been reached between

The committee appointed on Wednesday night at Steinway Hall to carry out the work of amalgamation, comprises, among others, the Hon. OSCAB ZOLLIKOFER, Judge CHARLES J. NEHRBAS, WILLIAM STEINWAY, M. von Baun, President of the Arion; FRANK SIGEL, HERMAN OELRICHS, PHILIP MERKLE, Tax Commissioner CHABLES E. WENDT. ASsistant District Attorney EDWARD GROSSE and F. A. RINGLER. As will be seen, it is a committee thoroughly representative of our German-American citizens, whose public spirit exceeds, not infrequently, their party zeal. The importance in the politics of the city of this union of German-American voters, now for the first time fully realized, is not to be underestimated.

The steady growth of Prohibition strength in the State of New York has decimated badly the ranks of the Republicans in their former rural strongholds, and to prevent as far as possible and to minimize at all events the extent of these defections, recourse has been had to high license legislation at Albany. The effect of that agitation has been to throw over into the Democratic party a very large number of German Republicans of whom there are some 30,000 in the State. It is a fact pretty generally recognized among politicians that but for the strong German-Republican vote polled by FRED Cook, who headed the Democratic ticket at the last election in this State, its success would have been imperilled by the Labor vote, which reached 70,000, and was drawn most largely from the ranks of the Democracy in the large industrial centres. A little examination will show the important dimensions of this vote in a close election.

The city of Rochester, containing a large number of German-American voters, gave CLEVELAND in 1884,8,721. It gave Cook last November 8,904, a gain of 183. Rochester gave BLAINE in 1884, 11,388. It gave GRANT in November 6,848, a loss of 4,540. The difference was therefore nearly 5,000. The city of Troy gave CLEVELAND 6,466; COOK, 7,834, a gain of 1,368. Troy gave BLAINE 5,669; GRANT, 4.565, a loss of 1,104. Difference, 2,472. In Amsterdam Cook received 199 more votes than CLEVELAND, GRANT 346 less votes than BLAINE. In Schenectady Cook led CLEVE-LAND by 94; GRANT fell behind BLAINE by 160. In New York city, with a Labor vote of 87,377 for GEORGE and 5,889 for HALL, Progressive, Cook had 52,214 majority, against 43,127 for CLEVELAND.

The union of the two German factions in this city acquires additional importance from the fact that it will be, when achieved, the preliminary and basis of a similar union in all the other cities of the State where the German-American vote is large. With the Germans who are opposed to sumptuary aws going over in great and growing numpers to the ranks of the Democracy, and the cold-water Prohibitionists getting more numerous and persistent every year, the Grand Old Republican party in the State of New York is, to use a modest legislative simile, getting whip sawed to a sorry extent.

# Cruelty to Children.

According to its last annual report, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children investigated 5,822 complaints during 1887, prosecuted 1,900 cases, secured convic tions in 1,848 cases, and rescued 2,755 children This undoubtedly is a record of very much

valuable work done, the society having generally interfered only in cases of cruelty and neglect that appeal to the sympathies of every humane and right-minded man and woman. It also performed a useful service in investigating and throwing out many other complaints to which it could not prop erly listen, for allegations of ill treatment of children must often be made without justifiation, either from malice or insufficien

knowledge of the facts and circumstances. If Mr. GERRY's society had stopped there no one except the vicious could have found fault with its year's work. The record of selected cases contained in the re-port gives details of neglect and posttive cruelty which shock the sensibili ties, and show how often it may be neces sary to rescue children from the hands of drunken and brutal parents, and from surroundings and influences whose inevita ble tendency is to make of them vicious and criminal characters who will prey on the community. The society also deserves commendation for its diligence in breaking up evil resorts to which minors were tempted, in defiance of the law; and, with few exceptions, its interference seems to have been justified in all those cases.

But the trouble is that such a society is bound to go further and act on the mere whims and crotchets of its managers, unless it is kept under constant observation and criticism. The moment it passes beyond cases of ill treatment about which there can be no question, it gets on dangerous ground, and is likely to make of itself a public nuisance. If, for instance, parents are starving their children to d while they themselves are squandering their money in rum, or if they beat their children brutally, or train them up to vice, there is no doubt about the propriety of interference But it is another matter when intelligent, decent, and reputable people pursue methods of discipline and education that do not commend them selves to the judgment of Mr. GERRY, and for that reason only are haled before the Mayor or the courts as if they were guilty of criminal practices.

Mr. and Mrs. HOPMANN, for instance, are proud of the musical genius of their little on Josef, and they find that by its exercise he can make a great deal of money. There fore they let him play at concerts as a professional musician. Some other people, Mr. GERRY, for example, think that in so doing they are not pursuing a wise course with reference to the healthy developments of the boy. But who shall decide the question as to what Joses shall do-Mr. GERRY, as representing those others, or Josey's own parents? He is their child, they are more interested in his welfare than the others can be, for both selfish and unselfish reasons, and, more than all, it is

their business, and the business of nobody

else, to decide what his training shall be.

Mr. GERRY might as well go into families generally to compel them to educate their children in a way of which he approves as to force his impertment interfer the parents of JOSEF HOPMANN.

#### The Excise Cases.

The January Grand Jury, it seems, dis posed of 559 cases, an unusually large number, and the inference might be that the amount of crime in New York was more than ordinarily great at the opening of the new

The conclusion would be wrong, however, for the explanation of the Grand Jury's ability to get through with so many cases during the month is undoubtedly that a large part of them, very likely more than one-half, were excise cases, each of which could be despatched rapidly. As the fore man told the Court on Monday, arrests and commitments for violation of the excise laws are going on at the rate of 250 a month; and because of these, and not because of the frequency of actual orime, the number of charges investigated by the Grand Jury is great. If all the offences manufactured by nerely meddlesome laws were excluded, the amount of work before that body would be comparatively small, and the criminal statistics of New York would prove that with respect to veritable crime it ranks among the more orderly capitals of the world. It now appears, too, that a great part of the work of the Grand Jury upon these excise cases has been in vain. Since he became District Attorney, Col. FELLows has organized his office with special reference to bring ing to trial the thousands of these case which had accumulated during the term of Judge MARTINE, and whose number is increasing at the rate of 3,000 annually. Such trials are accordingly now occurring daily, with the result of showing that many of the indictments were found or evidence which was absurdly insufficient Judge Bedford, the assistant to whom Col. Fellows committed the examination and preparation of this class of cases told the Court on Monday that although he had examined more than 100 and disposed of 85, he had not found among them one case in which he could conscientiously ask for a conviction. The foreman of the Grand Jury explained also that the good sense of that body rebelled against the sort of police evidence on which they were often expected to found an indictment.

Policemen go about on Sunday in citizen's clothes to catch offenders against the law by entrapping them into its violation. If they get into a saloon through the side door. no matter with how great difficulty, they arrest the proprietor whether they can tempt him into selling them drink or not, provided that a curtain is not hung over his bar. His doors may be closed and locked, as was shown to have been the case in some of the recent trials; he may refuse to sell liquor, and nobody may be seen drinking on the premises, and yet under the regulations of the police he is liable to arrest for "exposing the bar" if he has not put up the curtain.

As Judge BEDFORD said, it is not the proper business of the police to entice anybody into the violation of such a law. Their function is simply to make the arrests when they see liquor dispensed to other people. But when they go further and arrests aloon keepers simply for not arranging their bars in a certain way, they commit a flagrant outrage against private rights. As a matter of fact too, well known to the police and everybody else, the curtain is a mere sham, and the selling of liquor can go on whether the bar

is covered or not. The injustice of such arrests is also apparent to the public, because where one of them is made ten might more easily b made for the actual sale of liquor witnessed since, according to Judge Cowing, " perhaps 80 per cent. of the liquor saloons of the city

continue their traffic on Sunday." A more ineffectual and consequently more demoralizing law than this Sunday liquor law was never put among the statutes of a ports for shelter and refitting, since they are civilized community.

## A New Departure in Politics.

The feeling and picturesqueness of Mr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S utterances concerning Mayor HEWITT's rapid transit scheme, are too significant to pass with only a single publication. Hear again, then, what Mr. DEPEW says, ostensibly speaking in behalf of the New York Central Railroad:

"We were not suitors then, and we are not now. W are not in the position of the love-lorn young man who shivers on the front doorstep for fear of the builder in the back yard, or who trambles on the soft in the dimit lit patior, fearing that he will be ejected by the pater amilias. No, sir; we are the coy maiden who must be The honorable gentleman talks as though

he had been there himself. That fact would rather help him than hurt in a Presidential canvass. All the world loves a lover, and who but an old fogy doubts that this apparently disingenuous but really politic re bearsal of Mr. DEPEW's early experiences will, should he be the leading candidate, excite enough tender sympathy in the rura districts to add five thousand votes at least to the regular Republican ticket?

Mr. DEPEW is already a man of well-reouted brains, but the originality and charm of this bid for popular support mark it as the most brilliant conception of his public career. But isn't it sly?

The country and Congress will congratulate Speaker Carlisle upon the improved health which allows him to resume his duties to-day; and the country and Congress wil congratulate Mr. Cox upon the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the House during Mr. CARLISLE's absence.

Mr. Experion T. GERRY read at the Hop MANN investigation yesterday from a pamphlet about a clever young violinist who began playing on the violin when he was 8 and died a 11 or thereabouts. Mr. GERRY forgets tha there have been thousands of little boys who did not begin playing on the violin at 8, and yet died before they were 11. Besides, Mr. AUSTIN DOBSON'S poem on JAMES SPEAIGHT was a fair wage of death.

Recorder SMYTH made the confession yesterday that he had never seen nor played a game of poker. So that this excellent Judge, respected as he is in New York, can never get a seat on a Western bench. He has not a full hand of Western judicial qualifications.

Before Justice DUFFY, the JOHN MARSHALL of Hariem, yesterday, a young woman asked for and got a summons against a man who had called her "a plantst." Considering the atroions assaults made upon the piano by many planists," the complainant will have general

Mr. Donovan of Bermondsey has licked Mr. Monk of Birmingham in a sixty-threeround fight for the feather-weight championship. It may be suspected from Mr. Donovan's name that he is Irish and not English. Cortainly Mora's attempt to apply coercion to him was a failure.

It is feared that the hop louse is going to make a nulsance of himself in the hop-growing districts of this State, and that the hop crop, in some of them at least may be a failure.

would be most regrettable, and we hope it is ot true. Even the Prohibitionists could take small pleasure in the destruction of the hop erop. Many, too many, a barrel of beer has no ops in its table of contents.

Mr. Jam Burre and his backer will pre-

tend to be looking for Mr. LAWRENCE SULLI-VAN in London this afternoon; but they don't

nean to find him or get up a match with him

Mr. SETTE is wise. It may be true that he has

to heart, but he shows a great head. His days

in the land of the Angles will be much longer

than if there should be a collision between him and the destructive Bostonian.

For what a little matter do some weal

brethren fall from grace. A Freehold Salva-tionist has been detected stealing canned lard.

Dr. FAURTUS sold his soul for a noble stake

but what shall be said of the wretched wight

who barters his Salvation Army principles for

THE WHITTIER AND THE MOONLIGHT.

Halifax Hospitality for American Fisher-men Putting In at That Port in Distress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The denial of ordi-

mess of canned lard?

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.-I realized to-night for the first time the appalling results of the bru-tality and savagery with which O'Brien has peen handled by the British Government for the crime of speaking freely in public. Newspaper readers regard the men who stand in the breach of such a struggle for fair treatment as pathy, but they have no idea of the absolute to face with it to-night for the first time, and it William O'Brien suffering imprisonment for the spectacle of O'Brien lying in bed after his release, a white-faced, hollow-cheeked invalid, with his physician hovering antiously over him, and his future a toss-up between life and death, is another. I wonder what Balfour would have said if he could have stood by O'Brien's bed. His first sensation would have peen one of astounded pity, no matter what is said of his indifference to human life as long

as his "statesmanship" succeeds. O'Brien lay on his back in Dr. Kinney's house whither he had been removed for quiet and treatment. He was released from jail yesterday after serving his sentence. I knew him when he was in America, and though his con-

nary commercial privileges to Yankee fisher men in Canadian Sarbors is freshly illustrated in the case of the schoooners Moonlight and John G. Whittier, as reported from Halifax. They entered that harbor under the rule giv ing this right to ressels in need of repairs, since both had been hardly used in the late gales, losing boats and sails and springing leaks. They had fares of fresh fish; and the repairs needed, with the difficulty of procuring them, were likely to detain them so long that their cargoes would spoil. The treaty forbids curing fish in Canadian waters, and alcordingly they applied for the right to sell. The sincerity of their purpose and the straits to which they were reduced will be understood from their proposing to dispose of fish in Canada, which has enough for herself and for a good part of the rest of the world. Nevertheless the permission was refused by the Canadian authorities, and so it appears that until the free trade treaty is restored, a Yankee fishing vessel has no commercial rights which

the Dominion Government will respect. If the customs authorities had any discretion in these cases, the purpose of not exercising it in favor of the distressed vessels must have been severity of the existing rules depriving American fishing vessels of ordinary trade privileges. If they had no discretion, so much the worse are regulations that do not admit even friendly treatment for vessels that have been the vic-tims of storms. Nobody can imagine for a moment that American fishing vessels contemplate making a regular market for their catches in Canada, when they can find one so much more profitable at home. The present was an exceptional instance of endeavoring to avoid in part the effects of a loss entailed by dis-

Such instances of lack of hospitality give support to a communication made by the late Secretary Manning a little more than a year ago. in reply to a request of the House of Representatives for information:

"During the past summer, while American vessels freg ularly documented, have been excluded from the hos-pitality and privileges of trading in Canadian porta, Ca-nadian fishing vessels have been permitted freely to enter and use American ports along the New England coast and use American ports along the New England coast. While this department protects Canadian fishermen in the use of American ports, the Dominion of Canada brutally excludes American fishermen from Canadian ports. This dependence of port hospitality, as between this Government and the British Government, in respect to vessels of either, is sumphasized by the seventeenth section of the law of June 18, 1886, empowering the Fresident to law of June 18, 1886, empowering the President to suspend commercial privileges to the vessels of any country denying the same to United States vessels. That section is in harmony with a section in the British navi-gation law. The Dominion of Canada refuses to permit American deep-sea fishing vessels, navigating and using the ocean, to enter her ports for the ordinary purposes of trade and commerce, even though they have never attempted to fish within the territorial limits of Canada, and Intano obadisms. and intend obedience to every requirement of the cus such vessels seek to enter. American fishing vessels duly authenticated by this department, and having a permit 'to touch and trade,' should be permitted to visit Cansdian ports and buy supplies and enjoy ordinary co

In the cases of the John G. Whittier and the Moonlight access to the port could not be re-fused, as they were in need of repairs; but obstacles were thrown in the way of their andeau. oring to protect themselves from a total loss of their cargoes. The same spirit is often seen in the case of vessels which put into Canadian orbidden to purchase those ordinary supplies whose exhaustion in their case may have been the result of the same storms that caused the

## SUIT FOR MEXICAN BONDS.

Consul General Navarro Explains His Brief Connection with the Transaction

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My at tention has been called to an article published in Monday's Sun, referring to the sale of cer tain Mexican bonds, alleged to have been purchased in January, 1886, by Mr. Horace Perry of Syracuse. It appears from the statement contained in the article referred to that these bonds were sold to Mr. Perry by Mr. Henry B. Tifft of New York; that at the time o the sale Mr. Tifft was a member of the firm of John W. Corlies & Co.; that Corlies & Co. were the authorized financial agents of the Mexican bonds. Mr. Tifft for the purpose of depreciating their value and of purchasing them at a large discount, caused to be entered on the books o Corlies & Co. against the entries in relation to Mr. Perry's bonds, the words "reported to be stolen." The article concludes with a reported interview, in the course of which Mr. Perry's counsel is reported as having used the following language:

ported interview, in the course of which Mr. Perry's counsel is reported as having used the following language:

"I think before we get through with this case we will at least try to prove that Tifft and Navarro, the Mexican Consul, are in a scheme to buy up these bonds wherever they can at from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar, and make a big thing out of it. Consul Navarro has been notified of the condition of afairs, and has repeatedly promise I to straighten things out and deny the report on the books of Tiff's firm and those of the Mexican Government, but has failed to do so."

I desire in a few words to refute the charges that are thus made against me. The statements made by Mr. Perry's counsel so far as they relate to me are absolutely laise and without foundation. The bonds referred to are of the issue of July 4, 1865, and are numbered 99 and 100. In the year 1870, I received from the Treasury Department at the city of Mexico a circular communication addressed to all Mexican Consuls throughout the United States, notifying them that certain bonds of the issue referred to had been stolen in New York from the office of Mr. W. J. Benfield, Jr. Among the stolen bonds as described in said circular were Nos. 99 and 100. Upon receipt of this notice I at once communicated with Messrs. Corlies & Oo., and presume that the corresponding entry was made in their books. This is the only connection of any kind that I have ever had with the matter, save only that in compliance with Mr. Perry's request and in the belief that some error had been communicated with Messrs. Corlies & Oo., and presume that the corresponding entry was made in their books. This is the only connection of any kind that I have ever had with the matter be not estigated and the error had been communicated with Messrs. Corlies & Oo. and presume that the corresponding entry was made in their books. This is the only connection of any kind that I have ever had with the matter be not estigated and the error had been communicated with Messrs. Corlies that he

What Sort of a Pollow Was Puck! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Mr. Daly's forthcoming production I cannot but think it a mistake to give the part of Puck to little Bijou Peruanmistake to give the part of Puck to little Bijou Fernandez. I have no doubt Mr. Daiy will drill her well, and that she will prove to a degree satisfactory; but heretofore the part has been considered almost a "star" part, such accreases as Laura Keene and Kittle Blanchard Rankin, in their prime, bringing their bees endeavors to its portrayal. I cannot think that any oblid, no matter how well rehearsed, can maker the full conception of such a creation of the "great houd be diminuitye, but he lay's idea is that Fuck houd be diminuitye, but he lay's idea is that Fuck houd be diminuitye, but fairly and there is no reason why one should be any fairly had the trusted and most clerar lisurement of King George, also will be trusted and most clerar lisurement of King George, the will be such that the cities and eaks Fuck as on a child fairly, but the trusted and most clerar lisurement of King George, the will be such that the cities and eaks full the such as the law of the love flower on the created the mortals command to him?

Congressman Hopkins to Marry Miss Train. Prom the Washington Critic.

Representative Hopkins is engaged to be married to his frain, daughter of George reants Train of hew York She was visiting here last week. The marriage is announced to occur early this month.

O'BRIEN'S PITIABLE CONDITION. An Interview with the Patrict After His

dition was then alarming, he was a giant compared to the wreck I saw to-night.

All the brothers and sisters of O'Brien have fied of consumption, as have his father and mother. His physicians have warned him that his own end is not far away. He has an affection of the heart that has refused to respond to treatment. It causes attacks of faintness and unconsciousness. He is unmarried, young, a brilliant writer, and a speaker of great force and earnestness. His life is devoted to Ireland. Balfour, the present ruler of this country, imprisoned O'Brien three months ago. Just before that time, while visiting a country house in the south of England, Mr. Balfour is eafd to have remarked to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, an English member of Parliament and a man of unimpeachable honesty:

"I see only one way to put down the home rule movement, and I shall follow it. Many of the leaders are in delicate health, and they'll be likely to dis in prison. I'll have them seateneed to this end."

Mr. Balfour at first denied that he made this statement, but it has been endorsed from so many quarters that he has sought silence and refused to allow the authorities to make an investigation. The threat that he then made has been put into execution. O'Brien was confined in a cold cell, his clothes were stolen in the night to force him to wear convict garb, and when he refused he was left to freeze in the degradation.

A few dars and the authorities at the Castle, his own end is not far away. He has an affect

the cold in an effort to torture nim into the degradation.

A few days are the authorities at the Castle, where I was making some investigations, told me that O'Brien had gained seven pounds in weight. They iied. The schedule of giving his weight at different times was a fabrication. O'Brien is much thinner than he was. The skin is drawn over his nose, the temples and cheeks are hollow, and the eyes woefully sunken. To-night I could only hear his labored whispering by leaning over his bed. His hands were almost transparent, and his eyes burned with the fever of a spirit that nothing will check. One of the attending physicians said on the way up stairs:

with the fever of a spirit that nothing will check. One of the attending physicians said on the way up stairs:

"His condition is worse than he imagines. O'Brien is and has been an invalid for many years, and it is inconceivable that any Government could single out such a man from a host for the purpose of such heartless punishment. He has only slept two hours a night for three weeks. His nervousness now is so great that a visit may do him good."

The victim of the Coercion act was twitching his hands rapidly when I went in. He would pass his hands rapidly over his sunkon eyes at times and then bite his lips, whispering at short intervals. His condition was pitiable; the feeble frame was wasted to a skeleton. Bouquest of flowers and telegrams from all over the world arrived constantly. He asked about New York, and I sat down by his bed and told him all I could call to mind about the movement there and the leaders. His doctors watched him narrowly as he lay there keeping constantly in motion. He began to whisper rapidly about the hardships of his prison life.

"It was," he muttered, "so coid and chilly. There's not much warmth in me. Then my habits told against me. Like most active newspaper workers, I had been accustomed to going to bed at 3 o'clock in the morning. In prison the hour was 9. They waked me. of course, at 6% in the morning, whether I had slept or not. I cannot sleep."

"How do you feel about home rule now?"

the hour was 9. They waked me, of course, at 6% in the morning, whether I had slept or not. I cannot sleep."

"How do you feel about home rule now?"

"The prospects have grown immeasurably brighter. It is cheering. What has Balfour done that he should bosat? He is a strong man, and his policy is successful, the Torios say. In what way? He has imprisoned the leaders one after another, and they have submitted. He has carried the war of clubs and swords everywhere, and what is theresult? The National League had 1.800 branches when Balfour took hold to crush it. It has 1.800 branches to-day. Not a trace of harm has been done. He has had full sway, and his iron cruelty has been backed up by limities means, yet to-day we are stronger than ever, with eighty-six Home Rule members of Parliament and a future that is inevitably one of successa. "Nor is it this alone," continued O'Brien, haskily. "We are gaining what we never had before—the sympathies of the most influential and most candid Englishmen. Everywhere in Great Britain protests are being raised against the existing treatment of the Irish—who, after

and most candid Englishmen. Everywhere in Great Britain protests are being raised against the existing treatment of the Irish—who, after all, are entitled to some consideration."

Some time after this Mr. O'Brien began again:

When I learned that I was to be released from prison two days before my time expired, it made me happy, because I saw then how shaky the Government was. It was a retreat for Balfour to acknowledge that he was afraid of the demonstration that would be made on the day of my expected release. The great Coercion act is riddled and knocked endways. The Crimes act is the result of a year's wisdom in the English Parliament. It was to solve the Irish question offhand. It's a silly failure, of course. At no time has the future been so bright as it is now."

The maid brought in a particularly handsoms basket of flowers at this point and I left while O'Brien was eagerly examining it, with the doctors still watching him carefully.

BLAXELY HALL.

FLOGGING IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS A Catholic Father Joins a Catholic Mothe

In Protest-Other Defects in the Schools. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In last Sunday's edition of your ever bright and excellent journal there appeared a communica-tion signed "A Catholic Mother," in which she indignantly protests against the dis graceful, barbarous flogging that takes place in the Catholic parochial schools of this city. I. no doubt one of many, am in hearty sym pathy with this true mother.

I spent a short time in one of our Catholi

arochial schools, and boy though I was, I lost parochial schools, and boy though I was, I lost all respect for my teacher when I found that he could not govern his class without having recourse to brute force. There is, however, another reason which prevents me from sending my only sent to a Catholic parochial school.

In every parochial school of this city a number of lay teachers are employed. To these lay teachers are usually assigned the lower classes—the very classes, remember, in which the young mind and heart should be most tenderly cared for. Now, who are these lay teachers? They are fand it cannot be denied men "on the fence." rolling stones. "exs."—in a word, persons who teach for a year or two, while they are on the lookout for something better. Do such persons care one jot about the advancement of their pupils? They do not. And yet, after all, they are not to be greatly blamed when you take into consideration the few dollars they receive for their services.

The public school teacher is treated in a far different manner. He is regarded as a "servant worthy of his hire." Consequently he has something to sour him on. He has a goal and of him. He can look for advancement. Teaching with him is a profession. With this contrast the lot of those unfortunate young men whom necessity compels to teach in our Catholic schools. Lucky is the teacher who gets \$40 a month. In one school, 8t. Gabriel's. I am told that they receive but \$35 a month, though in this same parish there is generally a good round sum remaining annually in the school fund. Moreover, the reverend pastor of this church is said to have remarked that he could get teacher to work for \$20 a month.

Well, I would like to see myself sending my child to a school in which his teacher would be working to avoid starvation. Such a teacher would care a great deal about the Christian or non-Christian education of those under his charge. all respect for my teacher when I found that he

non-Christian education of those uncor-charge.
You can expect but half work from half paid men. As for the good Christian Brothers I have but words of praise. They are trained to teach, and their record speaks for itself.
Not until our teachers are properly paid can we hope to surpass, or even equal, the public schools.

A CATHOLIC FATHER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1888.

## The Philadelphian's Money.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a reader of your paper both morning and evening I have watched with interest the correspondence in regard to the Philadelphia man; but not seeing any which meets the Philadelphia man; but not seeing any which meets the requirements of the day I would suggest that he take his money to Washington and distribute it among them such as them to do what they are son; there for . Let them appropriate \$50,000,000 a year for the next six years and put 100,000 of our starving laborers to work building forts around the country, which we need. This will comply the Freasury which is troubling the public so much, and will be killing three birds with one stone.

7. Rosss.

TWENTY MISSIONARY MATRONS. Work Done by the Leading Spirit Among

Them is Behalf of a Chinese Minister.

From the Waterbury American.

Washington, Jan. 29.—"Did you ever hear the story of the origin of the series of private balls which are taking place at the Chinese Legation this winter?" asked a gossipy young diplomat of the American correspondent the other evening. No? Of course you want to hear it, and I will tell you. It illustrates beautifully the enterprise, as well as the kind heart-edness of certain of your American women, who try so hard here in Washington especially to make it pleasant for the strangers within your gates, and who are not averse even to taking up the Heathen Chines, if he has money enough to defray the necessary expense.

"Well, it seems that a wealthy matron, not famous for her beauty, early in the season wrote to the Chinese Minister in the name of herself and nineteen other ladies, informing him that they had taken pity on his lonely state and whished to come up to Castle Stewart and show him how to entertain in the American style by giving a few receptions and balls. The unsophisticated and semi-barbarous Chinaman, it seems, did not appreciate the delicate consideration underlying the proposal of the twenty missionary matrons, and was inclined to snub them for imperiment interlopers. He wanted to answer that he had not heard of any committee undertaking to show members of other legations how to entertain in the American style, and moreover as the Chinese isgation was a bachelor's establishment, he did not think if they would pardon a poor unenlightened heathen for saying it) that the thing would be quite proper.

"This is now the unappreciative Chinaman, the new the unappreciative Chinaman, and the saying the proper." From the Waterbury American.

tion was a bachelor's establishment, he did not think if they would pardon a poor unenlightened heathen for saying it) that the thing would be quite proper.

"This is now the unappreciative Chinaman, who has been in this country but a couple of years, desired to answer the note of the twenty matrons. But his secretary, who has longer enjoyed the refining influences of Washington society, told him that would not do at all: that the Chinese were not too popular as it was in this country, and that a reply of the kind the Minister proposed would not have a tendency to make them more so. The secretary advised the Minister to accept the offer of the twenty missionary matrons, and the Minister at last did so. So the enterprising matron, who is not famed for her beauty, and who, it seems, does not ask much assistance from the other nine-teen matrons to whom she referred in her letter, now goes up to the big building where dwell the meek and almond-eyed Celestials once in a fortnight or so, takes possession, orders in the decorators, tells the Minister that he may prepare a feast and put plenty of wine on ice, invites a hundred or so of her friends to join her, and when night comes they have a right merry time, undaunted by any thought of the bills to be paid in the morning.

"The poor Minister it is said, does not even dare to ask to these merry-makings his own friends, and people who, in other seasons, were accustomed to be bidden to the Celestial feasts now find themselves out in the coid. The diplomat's story seemed hardly credible, but inquiry in other quarters served to confirm its truth. The Chinese Minister, it is said, made his immense fortune out of the savings of his salary as tax-gatherer in a Chinese crowince, and he must now feel that the tables have been completely turned on him in this capital of the great American nation, and, worst of all, by women, whom the Orientals regard as playthings or slaves."

A Charming Company of Females in a Swore

From the Denver Rep

From the Denver Republican.

Twenty-five young ladies in white and chocolate military dress, with waving plunes and army decorations, gave a sword drill at the First Baptist Church last night which would have done honor to a company of veterans. With swords dangling at their belts and warm enthusiasm on their rosy cheeks and in their bright eyes they marched with the most absolute military precision, and even went through a series of clever mancurves which the audience applanded loudly.

Their very effective costumes consisted of a white bodice, the front of which was trimmed with chocolate-colored slashes, with short, full, chocolate-colored skirts. They wore dashing military hats, in white and chocolate, and carried very handsome swords at their belts.

The drill consisted of army tactics adapted to a set of threes—those of the Knights Templars. The tall, dashing girl at the front was Miss Masel Laundon, who made an admirable Captain. The others, all of whom made a charming appearance, were the Misses Salie Bomberger, Jessie Elliott, Mamie Miller, Mary Brinker, Gillie Hobson, Lillie Sobolenski, Blanche Davis, Nettle Anders, Fifie Anders, Rettie Newell, Belle Ccheran, Belle Fhipps, Edith Crater, Vassie Ingersoll, Eva Richards, Marie Warnecke, Miss Jones, Miss Dobbs, and others.

others.

Four ushers in military dress had the affair in charge. The affair was a great success. The proceeds will go toward buying a new carpet for the bunday school room.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

The well-to-do men and women among the 45,000 Italwhen there has been plenty of talk about the scheme. house. The new institution will cost, at first, abou \$50,000. Toward this fund some \$8,000 has been secured The name will be the "Ospedale Garibaidi." No city is the United States yet has a distinctively Italian hospital

The opening of the Down Town Club and of the Cafe floes in the big structure. Many of these workers have hitheric taken their breakfaste in some up-town restau-rant, and in so doing they have jost time. Now, there is a good-sized number who go straight from their homes t the Equitable, and not only breakfast but dine there to They are the men who would like to have a day 30 hours long, and they say they save lots of time by not having to stop to eat at some point between their homes and their offices.

Notwithstanding the resignations from the Nineteenth Century Club of Judge Barrett. John Clinton Gray, and Julian T. Davies a few weeks ago, and more recently of the Rev. William S. Bainaford, and the criticism passed upon Courtlandt Palmer the President, the club is rospering, and the members think that nothing shor prospering, and the memores that that having short of a social earthquake can make it fall. It includes a number of fashionable people, who think it a good break in the course of theatre parties and balls and dinners to have the ten nights of intellectual enjoyment through the winter which the ten meetings of the club furnish. These people inow others to whom they are in debt for social favors, and an invitation to the club's discussions is eagerly sought by those not men bera. In this way some society indebtedness is cleared off. The gatherings of the club in the American Art Galleries on Twenty-third street and in the Metropolitan Opera House have generally been reported, with more attention given to the speeches than to the other events of the evenings. To perhaps half of those at the meetings the discussion has been the least interesting thing. The points which have attracted most have been, so far as this half of the club and their guests are concerned, the opportunity to get first views of some of the displays in the art gallery, the chance to meet some of the men and women notable in the professions or in society who are invited to the club, and, finally, one of the most attractive things has been the last hour of the night when the collation brings all the company together almost informally, and the club is transform urroundings are brilliant, the men are in evening dress. and the women are in as gorgeous costumes are as eve

The membership in the Mineteenth Century was limit ed first to 150. But the pressure for admission became so great that in December last, right at the time of the resignations, the limit was raised to 200. The list of applicants was scanned, some were rejected and others were chosen. That batch made the list show 192 members. For the 8 vacancies which will probably be kept open for some time, there are from 100 to 150 candidates When there were only 150 members, each one had four tickets to present to friends anxious to attend the dis-cussions. Now each member is entitled to only three tickets. The initiation fee is \$15 and the annual dues \$20. if the desire to get into the club keeps up, the time be tween the date of application and the date of election will soon become a full year. But it is possible that dur-ing the summer a great change in the scheme of the or ganization will be planned, and that the meetings of the club, before the lapse of two years, will be held in the club's own building. Such a thing is seriously discussed among some of the members and such a step would probably necessitate the admission of more members. Mr. Palmer himself has said that he would like to have the every-day, hard-working laborer get a little bit closer to the organization than he is now

This matter of having to wait many months or many years to get into a club which the Nineteenth Century is just beginning to illustrate, and which is shown more strongly by the New York Athletic Club, is perhaps most strikingly illustrated in the Union Club. There the membership is limited to 1,000. It is full and there are membership is limited to 1,000. It is full and there are over 800 applicants waiting for some of the old men to die, to resign, or to be expelled. The only expulsion now probable is that of Gen. Cutting, but he is fighting the Governors so strongly that he dismissail is almost improbable. The yearly a erage of vacaucies now is thirty-five. If it keeps at that future for the next fourteen years it will be that may be for some of the present candidates will get in. But the aspirants realise this, and heroically wait. Fathers who want their soms to som have them proposed almost directly after they to join have them proposed almost directly after they are born. There are many youngsters of ten and twelve years put up whose names will be reached, at the pre-ent rate, just about when they become of age, and when they will be eligible. This nomination of babies is after

-The Indians at the school in Genoa, D.T. have started a paper called the Pipe of Peace.

—An unfortunate Maine baby that hapened to be born on the day of her grandparents' going

SUNBEAMS.

redding was named Anna Versary.

—The Currie Pioneer of Minnesota aska elliquent subscribers to pay up, and announces that a still take coon and mink skins in ilea of cash.

—At Newcastle, Cal., there is a famous ile

tree. One foot from the ground it measures eight feet four inches in circumference, and its branches cover

four inches in circumference, and its branches cover 2,500 feet of surface.

—A cittizen of Milledgeville recently re-ceived a two-cent postage stamp, and a sickly green ou-at that, as his full share of the proceeds of a morigan -The Rev. Mr. Root of Auburn, Me. Yale man, is credited with saying: "President Dwigh of Yale College is the only man I ever knew who coun

ait with his boots in the air and be a gentleman." -Mr. and Mrs. James O. Robinson at solid citizens of Charlestown, Nass. They have been married fifty years: Mr. Robinson weighs 278 pounds Mrs. Robinson weighs 22A, and of their seven living chi-dren none weighs iess than 200 pounds.

-According to statistics gathered by the entirous Sazette, there were in December last ninety in railroad collisions, eighty-three deraliments and seves other accidents making 182 in all; in which seventy one persons were killed and 211 injured.

-It is said that a popular young womanof Orlando. Fla., has a large and intelligent dog, who, whenever a visitor stays too late, sits down in front of him rawns, and shows all the signs of being very sleepy. be young man is bright he takes the bio -An old man was found dead in his cabi

in Taylor county, Ga. The Coroner summobed a jury, who viewed the corpse, built a big fire of pine knots emptied a jug of whiskey, and then rendered the verliot: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty. -Dr. Merriman of North Adams, Mass.

riding this winter in a sleigh that is 225 years old it was made in 1663 for his great-great-grandfather sad has been in the family eversince. The Ductor has lad t repainted and decorated, and it attracts attention -Tramps are quitting the vicinity of Jack. sonville, Fig. in great haste. This action is due to a a Judge of the city who, taking advantage of an oil state law, has ordered the Sheriff to lay thirty-mass ... One of the best amateur boxers in Main

church. He stripe has a creek attirce, and script in muscle up by having a punching bag having it is study, and pummelling it vigorously whenever had tired of mental work.

—A citizen of Salina, Kan., saw a hig jack abbit sitting by the side of the road. He ran home a quarter of a mile, got his gun, ran back, and fred, sharge of shot into the rabbit, which was still simily there. Even then it did not move, and further inva-

-At a recent convention of bee keepers, one — At a recent convention of the keepers, one speaker said: "I was in Dakota the last season at place where there were no bees. Pumpkin and squa-vines were growing luxurianity, but there were so pumpkins or squashes. I transferred some of the pois, and in this way pumpkins and squashes were secure. -The Athens Banner of Georgia says that the mulattoes are rapidly disappearing, and halt muse children are becoming rare in the Southern cities an scarce in the country. One reason is that the colored people are beginning to show that they do not respect the mothers of mulatto children, and they are depor-

ing them of social privileges. -I. T. Harper of Victor, Iowa, owns a St Bernard dog that stands twenty-nine inches high it sixty-two inches long from tip to tip, and weighs 12: pounds. The other day he saw a little todder making peated this several times until the child's mother came.

-The recent election in St. Louis, at which it was decided to abolish special German instruction in the public schools, thus throwing about 100 German teachers out of employment, has rather embittered its German citizens of the place, and is likely to result in a particularly bitter fight over the coming local option The Manchester Mirror asked 500 lead-

ing New Hampsbire Republicans to name their chairs for Presidential candidate. Of the 208 who answers 119 were for blaine, thirty for Sherman, sixteen for Esmunds, fourteen for Conkling, tweeve for Lincoln and others were scattered among Sheridan, Hawley, Barrled for Vice President.

—The Fairfield Journal says that once when Pheodore Tilton was to lecture in a well-known Main

town he arrived at the hall door alone and saked his the manager. He was told that he was inside. "Can go in and speak with him?" "Yes, if you've got half a dollar." Theodore produced the coin, went in, and le-tured. He afterward told the story, and said that the lecture was worth the money.

—The Jasper News of Georgia tells of Mr.

Henry Lewis's thrilling adventure with a "ferocion goat" It cars that by "some means the goat got under goat." It cays that by "some means the goat got under him and was treating him very roughly, when his so ran up and pulled the goat down. Mr. Lewis was unberwith the exception of momentary anger which took posession of him, and we are told he punished the goat -A cat whose general appearance indi-

cated great feebleness and general iii-health waited into a drug store in Van Buren. Mo., the other day and began biting and scratching at a paper package quantity was poured on the floor, and the cat at greed ily, and rolled on the leaves. She was a duly visitor to the store, and got the medicine regularly, until to all ap pearances she was quite well. This is the story as sent

-An authority on pigs says that he never thinks of cutting off the tails of his pigs. The tails are the indicators of the porkers' condition. If piggy doesn's feel well, if his food doesn't agree with him, his tal begins to straighten. The sicker the pur, the straighter an inch flail this pig raiser scorns. The pig's tail it at pulse; therefore never cut it off. -The National Baptist says that the al-

leged remark of Dr. Funk, the editor of the Foice that he "would rather see rum sold by everybody wither restrictions, than to see high license," does not say prize it. Within a year a leader of the Prohibitionis! said to the editor of the Baptist: "I would rather see rum sold by whoever wants to sell, with penalties for improper sales, than to see any form of license." The editor says that all such declarations are "all wret; -Mrs. Sue Dyer of Dexter, Me., for several years was troubled with curious sensations in her stone

ach, and sometimes in her throat. She became con

vinced that she had some sort of a living creature in hir stomach, and induced a physician to give her medicine to destroy it. A local newspaper says that after she to the medicine the movements of the creature broads wielent that they threw her into convusions that lasted several hours. A few days afterward she was releved of a snake twenty-one inches long. It is feared find -There has been a decrease in stealing among the had negroes of Ogiethorpe county, Ga, since a recent occurrence. A planter killed hogs and let them hanging outdoors all night. The temptation was more than a neighbor, a colored man could result is

more than a neighbor, a colored man could result is shouldered a big hog, not stopping to remove the sixth which ran through the hindlers, and by which it hand. As he was climbing a fence the hog slipped and the sitck caught in the thief's neck, which was broken by the weight, and the dead hog and the dead segro were found together next morning. -The Dempsey Clarke Institute, a school for colored pupils opened a few days ag in Hawkins ville. Ga Dempsey Clarks, for whom it sas named years ago was sold as a slave on the block by the Shrift at the Court House door in Hawkinsville. He rad aver

from his new master, took to the swamps, and for years lived as a runsway slave. He was at length captured or dogs, but again ran away. His owner sold him while is was still in the woods. Dempacy was pleased with his new owner, and became his most trusty servant. After the war lie became a landowner, prospered, and is now one of the most prominent planters of Houston countr and his liberal gifts have resulted in the new school. -The report of the Fresh Air Society of

-The report of the Fresh Air Society of Portland. Ms., tells some pathetic incidents connected with the little city wairs first visits to the country, and other incidents not pathetic. One boy, after a three days stay, suddenly remembered that he had left his baby slater in charge of a neighbor while his mother went out washing, and he was sure that the woman shused the infant. He must go home and see. And he did go home. When he got to Portland he had a won derful story to tell of the dangers of life in the country of the indians and bears and other wild beasts that he had met. But his mother knew him file seet him back and in due time he arrived at the farm with a tremes dous plug of tobacco in his pocket. As he didn't chew, there was a natural curiosity to know why he had brought it. He said that he was "afraid that he might ight it. He said that he was "afraid that he might -Recently a swan was cooked strictly according to the metrical recipe in Yarrell's "littles of British Birds," and the dish is described as tasting some

thing between a goose and a hare. The recipe is

thing between a goose and a hare. The recipe is Take three points of beef, beat fine in a mortar. Put into the awan-that is, when you've caught let, Some pupper, sai, mace, some nutrier, an onion. Will begin the flavor in yournands opinion. Then tie it up tight with a small piece of tape. That the gravy and other things may not escape. A meal paste, rather stiff, should be laid on the breast. And some whity-brown paper should cover the feet. Fifteen minutes at least are the awan you take down. Full the past of the bird that the breast may relieve to a gravy of heef, good and strong, I opine. Too if the right if you add haif a pin of port wine. For the breast may have the whole you had been a pin of port wine. And serve the whole up with some hot currant lelly. N. S.—The awan must not be skinned.